

STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stours*,
Do'st tyrannize in every weaker part.

The giant struck so mainly mercilefs,
That could have overthrown a stony tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower.

But he was wary of that deadly *stoure*. *Fairy Queen.*
STOUT. *n. f.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stoutan*,
Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous
man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pals'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurst.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And fuck'd through loos'n'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.

Or kindly, when his credit's out,
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,

He flies and leaves the rear behind. *Swift.*

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue
and *stoutness* after. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. Obstinance; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

STOUT. *v. a.* [*stout*, Sax. *stout*, old Frisick, a place; *stouten*,
Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay
in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*

I'll holsters of the fiddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,
stow'd in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Ad.*

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

STOWAGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when
the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STOWE, *stee*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the
Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*

STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabisme*.] A squinting; act
of looking askint.

STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.]
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other
to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and
he will find himself a forked *stradling* animal, with bandy legs.

To STRA'DGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known;
it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *straviare*, Italian,
of *extraviare*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to
ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and fees the journey's end:
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and
Charybdis, and the *straggle* rocks, which seem'd to cast out
great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

2. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to
ramble.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length
and *straightness*.

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*] Rectitude; the con-
trary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length
and *straightness*.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately;
straight.

Let

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A wolf spied out a *straggle* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estr.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot
keep their minds from *straggle*. *Lake.*

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggle* soldiers with great
quantity. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

They found in Burford some of the *straggle* soldiers, who
out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*

From *straggle* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine,
Of *straggle* branches, and improve the wine,
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the
hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand
single.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggle* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company, one
who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers*
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-
times use to work much mischief. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*,
and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by
Aristotle, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and
for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found,
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakespeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-
wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with
the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require
somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there
is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under
the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watt's Logic.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*, *stroit*, Fr.
[See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great of-
ficers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first put-
ting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immedi-
ately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-
jective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*.
And tell him so. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are
not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRA'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not
crooked; to make *straight*.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent
on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we
have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his
will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

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Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*

Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway* *Fairy Queen.*
Did shut.

Thus stand; my state, 'twixt Cade and York distrest;
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shaksp.*

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st. *Shaksp.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a
bloody fight. *Knoles.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*.
Bacon's Natural History.

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after
the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be
touched. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then
straightways hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*straindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and
strained. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a close embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To strain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an English-
man and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to
drink milk unstrained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate ad-
ventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own
part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I can my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on his neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That adds my words. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpowered,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, the *strain* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to
strain himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,
without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the ora-
tors of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the sloping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make *strait* or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*,
may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, how-
ever some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasant strains. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

They *strain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

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Straining with too weak a wings,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural spings of fresh
water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according
to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *strain-*
ing through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*;
but if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity,
as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or
strain. *Grew.*

2. [Jrengze, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent. *Spenser.*

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strain*,
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Why do'st thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain*
of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,
spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A stile or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs,
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-
ligion and virtue. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence,
as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty
strains. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; found.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-
strument, and play false *strains* upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of h-ap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite let free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft music mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*